

ABMAC Bulletin

AMERICAN BUREAU FOR



MEDICAL AID TO CHINA

Vol. IX No. 1-2

"HUMANITY

ABOVE ALL"

JANUARY-FEBRUARY 1947

CHINA'S FIRST PENICILLIN PLANT. ERECTED BY ABMAC, OPENS IN TEMPLE OF HEAVEN.

Peiping--China's first pilot penicillin plant, located in the compound of Peiping's famous Temple of Heaven, was formally opened at ceremonies held New Year's Day, which also celebrated the reopening of the National Vaccine and Serum Institute, under which the penicillin plant operates.

Equipment for the plant, which is capable of producing 100 vials of penicillin a day, was purchased and shipped to China by the American Bureau for Medical Aid to China. The plant, which will also serve as a training center in penicillin production techniques, operates under Dr. F.F.Tang, Director of the National Vaccine and Serum Institute.

In addition to providing the equipment, ABMAC also sponsored the training of Dr. Tung Tsun, Chinese scientist, who is in charge of the plant. Dr. Tung studied penicillin production under Dr. Robert Coghill, Director of the Northern Regional Research Laboratory of the U.S. Department of Agriculture, Peoria, Ill.

More than one hundred distinguished Chinese and foreign guests attended the ceremonies at which Dr. F.F.Tang presided. Forty-eight scientific papers by China's leading medical men were read.

During the war, the Institute, formerly known as the National Epidemic Prevention Bureau, made its home at Kunming where it manufactured desperately-needed vaccines. Following the Japanese defeat, Dr. Tang and two associates returned to Peiping and began the reconstruction of the Institute's laboratories which were badly damaged by the Japanese.

Heretofore, the manufacture of penicillin in China has been negligible. Since it was not feasible to undertake manufacture

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ABMAC SENDS FIRST STREPTOMYCIN TO CHINA.



Dr. V.K. Wellington Koo, Chinese Ambassador to the U.S., receives token allotment of Streptomycin from Helen Kennedy Stevens, ABMAC's Executive Director.

New York--ABMAC, which introduced sulfa drugs and penicillin to China during the war, added another "first" to its growing list of accomplishments, when it purchased and sent the first allotment of Streptomycin to China, in November.

While the amount sent is not enough to treat more than a few patients, it was pointed out that it is ample for research purposes. China's scientists thus have an opportunity to investigate Streptomycin's potentialities as a useful drug in that country.

Streptomycin is under the control of the U.S. Government's Civilian Production Administration. One month after limited amounts were released to American hospitals, small quantities of the drug were permitted to be shipped abroad monthly. ABMAC promptly obtained the Streptomycin for China which is one of the first foreign countries to receive this drug.

Abmac Bulletin

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THE AMERICAN BUREAU FOR MEDICAL AID TO CHINA, INC.
1790 BROADWAY, NEW YORK 19, N. Y.
Cooperating with United China Relief



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MEDICAL EDUCATION VITAL TO CHINA.

By Dr. Hu Shih

President, National Peking University,
Formerly Chinese Ambassador to U.S.

Since I returned to China, I have been disquieted by word from friends in America that there is a growing critical attitude towards China among Americans. For the most part, it appears to be based on the feeling that China should patch up her political quarrels and get on with the task of reconstruction. I need hardly remind Americans that political questions are the hardest in the world on which to come to agreement...But it is not my purpose to discuss the Chinese political situation, nor to quarrel with the fact that it occupies so much space in the American press, to the exclusion of other news from China.

However, I do want to assure our American friends that the reconstruction task is going forward. And as Honorary President of ABMAC, I want to tell ABMAC supporters of the reconstruction job as our medical men are tackling it. There remains in China today--among men and women of all walks of life, but particularly, I think, among our professional classes, our teachers, doctors, welfare workers--the same strong spirit of patriotism, self-sacrifice and devotion to duty which carried them through the difficult war years.

I am not a medical man myself, so I cannot be accused of bias when I say that I believe this spirit is especially strong in our medical profession. In my own school, National Peking University, and in other medical schools which receive grants-in-aid from ABMAC, there are men of rare talent who, if they chose to follow their personal bent would not be struggling

along as teachers, burdened with heavy schedules, constantly harassed by living problems growing out of inadequate salaries, handicapped in many cases by ill health directly attributable to privation and overwork.

I could name a man, for instance, who has turned his back on fascinating problems of research to handle an exacting administrative job. Another's skill as a surgeon would be earning him a large income if he turned to private practise.

There is, I believe, a similar spirit among our medical students. A large number of them are preparing, not for private practise, but for public service. Their ambition is to see in their own generation the development of China as a medically self-sufficient nation. Many will become teachers themselves, others plan to enter China's health services.

I am glad that ABMAC hopes, in 1947, to increase the number of its fellowships for promising young men and women pledged to become medical teachers. The travel grants for senior personnel, and the exchange professorship plan, also fit into the picture as we see it here. It is imperative that our older teachers, after the long isolation of the war years, have the opportunity to visit foreign schools and hospitals to "catch up" on techniques which have been developed in the past ten years. Foreign teachers, fresh from the wonderful schools in America, will be a stimulating influence of immeasurable value.

The ABMAC program which will concentrate its aid on five or six medical schools is also good. It fits into the plans of our own medical leaders who hope that by concentrated effort they can see China possessed of medical schools worthy to be ranked with the best of other countries.

AMERICAN BUREAU FOR MEDICAL AID TO CHINA
1790 Broadway New York 19, N. Y.

I enclose \$1. for the BULLETIN for one year.

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CHINA LETTER

By Natalie Hankemeyer



Kiangning Health Center Activities.

Kiangning Hsien (near Nanking)-In the old days in China, villagers were warned of the approach of a prince or an imperial official by an advance guard, armed with spears, carrying banners and beating a drum. Perhaps it is an inherited instinct for pageantry, perhaps just modern salesmanship, but whatever the inspiration, the mobile unit of the Kiangning Hsien Health Center announces its invasion of a village this way. One nurse marches ahead waving a banner, the second, ringing a bell, and then the rest of the unit follows, carrying health posters, medicine kit, folding tables and stools which are used for their out-of-door health demonstration and clinic.

Although the mobile unit has been in operation only since June, its bell has become a familiar sound in the countryside of Kiangning Hsien. On the day an American visitor went along with the unit, as soon as the bell began to ring, men, women and children appeared from everywhere.

The public health nurse used her picture posters to illustrate her lecture on simple health habits. The doctor, meanwhile, began the examination and treatment of patients. The second nurse and the midwife gave specific advice for individual cases.

The mobile unit works from two substations, while the central health station is located at the Hsien capital, Tungshan. Since January, the county has been operating a clinic in a building the Japanese used for a jail. The National Institute of Health has assigned four doctors, nine nurses, five midwives, a sanitary inspector and engineer to the Center and subsidizes it with additional funds, some contributed by the American Bureau for Medical Aid to China. In addition, ABMAC has also contributed funds to defray rehabilitation costs.

Besides the mobile unit and the clinic at the main center, the station also has a maternity and child welfare department and a school health service.

Although mothers are coming to the clinic in increasing numbers, home visiting continues to play a more important role than the clinic. Nurses and midwives make their rounds by bicycle or afoot.

(Continued on Page 5)

CHINESE MEDICAL COLLEGES TO RECEIVE ABMAC AID NAMED.

New York--Dr. J. Heng Liu, Chief Medical Officer of CNRRA, and Medical Director of the American Bureau for Medical Aid to China, in a press conference held at the office of the Bureau, on January second, announced the names of the five Chinese medical colleges which will receive ABMAC assistance in the next three years.

These institutions, he said, were chosen on the basis of their possibilities of becoming outstanding medical colleges in the next three years. They are:

The National Shanghai Medical College at Shanghai; National Hsiangya Medical College at Changsha; the Medical College of National Central University at Nanking; the Medical College of National Peking University at Peiping, and the Medical College of National Chungshan University at Canton.

Dr. Liu declared that "China's medical institutions and health services which have never been sufficient, qualitatively or quantitatively, are facing a most difficult period at the present moment, in spite of the fact that UNRRA will provide the necessary medical equipment and supplies for the rehabilitation of hospitals and medical schools destroyed or damaged during the war."

He cited ABMAC as "one of the organizations which has come to the rescue of Chinese medical colleges" and detailed for the press the ABMAC program which is designed to raise the standards of medical education in the selected schools to that of the best institutions in America.

Dr. Liu arrived in the United States in mid-December to confer with UNRRA officials in Washington, and to complete details of the ABMAC program with the organization's Directors here. He left San Francisco on January 14th for China.



Dr. Liu and Helen K. Stevens

MISS STEVENS ADDRESSES ROTARY, SOROPTIMIST CLUBS.

Wichita, Kas.--En route to Junction City, Kansas, for the opening of United Service to China's national fund-raising campaign, Helen Kennedy Stevens, Executive Director of ABMAC, spent a day in Wichita, where she addressed the Rotary and Soroptimist Clubs of Wichita and the city's Art Association on January 20th.

Miss Stevens who, last summer and fall toured China at the invitation of the Chinese Government, told the Wichita Rotarians about the Rotary Club of Lanchow which she addressed during her nine-day stay in that city, commonly called "China's back door." The 23 members of the Lanchow Rotary Club are leaders in government, the professional and business life of the city.

As guest of honor at a dinner given by the Soroptimist Club of Wichita, Miss Stevens reported on general conditions in China, and described in detail the accomplishments and needs of the Northwest School of Nursing which receives support from the Federation of Soroptimist Clubs of America, through ABMAC.

"Editor-for-a-day" of one of Wichita's leading newspapers, the BEACON, Miss Stevens also made an address over Radio Station KFS in Wichita.

At Junction City, ABMAC's Executive Director was one of three guest speakers at the Junction City Rotary Club. She shared the speakers' platform with Edward R. Stettinius, Jr., National Campaign Chairman of United Service to China, formerly U.S. Secretary of State; and Chinese Ambassador to the United States, Dr. V.K. Wellington Koo.

The National Peking Committee of Harvard University, composed of friends of Dr. Hu Shih, will send five-year subscriptions of leading medical journals to the National Peking University's Medical College, one of the five selected for ABMAC support.

In accordance with old Chinese custom, the midwife, not the doctor, is in attendance when the baby is born. She has been trained in one of the national midwifery schools, and after the baby arrives, she will continue to make regular visits to instruct the mother in the modern care of her child. She must often break down prejudices and win her way into the mother's confidence. Nevertheless, midwives are careful to observe tradition when it does not conflict with proper care of mother and child.

School health work is another important phase of the demonstration center's program. On the day an American visitor made the rounds, a typical school was visited. The school building was reminiscent of the "little red schoolhouse" in that all the pupils studied in a single room. On this bright day, an eye test was conducted outdoors. Charts were tacked to the schoolhouse wall and the children lined up with great enthusiasm to show the visitors how it was done. The teacher told us that health work was a popular part of the curriculum.

The staff at the center is presently being supplemented by public health students from the NIH training center at Nanking, who are coming in groups for practise work. At Kiangning Hsien the same difficulties one finds all over China repeat themselves--lack of money, shortage of personnel, meager equipment. But, since these are the conditions under which these students must work after they graduate, Kiangning Hsien is the finest laboratory they could find.

And there is no question about the calibre of their teachers. The Health Center is staffed by men and women who are not only skilled teachers but also brimful of enthusiasm for their work. Rural home and rural school--this is the heart of China, they feel. Teaching students how to translate classroom theory into simple, workable techniques to meet whatever conditions they find wherever they go--this, they believe, is setting in motion a force which eventually will reach into every rural home in China.

先尼斯林藥廠

元旦在北平開幕

本會醫務部主任劉瑞恆居士兼任中國救濟及復興行政處醫藥主任，曾對各美報記者作如下之宣佈：美國醫藥助華會於去年籌購之整個工廠機械運回北平，現已裝置完竣，成為中國第一先尼斯林藥製造廠，於今年元旦在北平天壇開幕。每日可產生藥品一百瓶。該廠雖小，惟其主要目的在使其成為訓練製造該藥技術人員之中心。該藥在中國甚為稀罕，以之療治大熱症、骨質腦膜炎、肺炎等病極有效力。又本會三年之新計劃係集中協助五大國之醫學院（一）使在抗戰期間服務於政府，（二）遣派優等美國醫界教師，（三）供給大批醫學教育材料，現已發動美金一百八十五萬元募捐運動云。

The 43 ABMAC Fellows studying in American colleges, hospitals and research institutions in 14 states keep ABMAC informed of their work and progress through personal visits and letters from those who are at a distance. Their year's study in this country is made possible by the generosity of you, the friends of China, and the BULLETIN editors open the mail bag in the belief that it will interest you as much as it has delighted us.

Dr. Chu I-tung, formerly Assistant Professor of Medicine at the National Shanghai Medical College, now studying hematology and internal medicine under Dr. Edwin E. Osgood at the University of Oregon Medical School, writes:

"Aside from doing laboratory research on bone marrow culture... I have had ample opportunity to attend many medical and scientific meetings, such as the Clinical Pathology Conference, the Medico-Physics Seminar and also the Post-graduate course given for the American College of Physicians and Surgeons in the University recently where I had not only a chance to review what I had learned in different fields of internal medicine, but also grasped many entirely new things from the lectures...

"Dr. Osgood is a very inspiring instructor. From him I learned not only how to study but also how to teach. The latter is especially beneficial to me as I will be expected to continue my service as a teacher in my alma mater, the National Shanghai Medical College on my return."

Dr. Chu Hsiang-yao, formerly acting head of the Physiology Department of the Northwest Branch of the Army Medical College, now studying under Dr. Franklin C. McLean, Department of Physiology, University of Chicago, writes:

"At the University of Chicago, Professor McLean received me most graciously, and after conferring with him I started my studies. I am taking courses on the nervous system, the senses and circulation. I am enjoying the well-equipped laboratories and the extensive libraries. This period of study in the United States will give me substantial strength to join in the work of reconstructing the New China when I return."

Chengtze Hsiang Wu, formerly Associate Professor of Physiology at the National Central University Medical College at Nanking, now studying physiology under Dr. Maurice Visscher, writes:

"During this quarter, besides attending a medical course on pharmacology, most of my time will be spent in physiological research. I am now joining Dr. Visscher and his colleagues in doing some experiments concerning renal hypertension... I recently gave a lecture on 'Some Aspects of the Racial Physiology of the Chinese' before the Physiology Seminar, during the course of which I reviewed the present physiological status of the Chinese, based mainly upon my own study during recent years in China."

Dr. Tu Shan Jung, formerly Technical Consultant of the Army Medical Service, now studying radiology under Dr. J. A. del Regato at the State Cancer Hospital, Columbia, Missouri, writes:

"Dr. Regato is deeply interested in his work and an enthusiastic teacher. After obtaining a good foundation in the field of radiation here, Dr. Regato will arrange for me to visit other leading clinics to see what other authorities are doing. I will spend a major part of my time learning the Roentgen diagnosis."

Dr. Hsia Yao-shan, formerly chief of Operative Dentistry, Union Hospital, West China Union University at Chengtu, now studying orthodontics under Dr. Houghton Holliday, School of Dental and Oral Surgery, Columbia University, writes:

"There are only two schools of dentistry in China. We have no more than 300 qualified dentists. Dental diseases are far more frequent in China than in this country. I personally know of several people who died of purulent poisons due to osteomyelitis because they did not know how to take care of their teeth and had no dental care. The work I am now doing will be beneficial to dental education as well as to patients in China. I will do my best to wake our people in China so that they will pay attention to dental education."

CAMERA SHOTS OF A QUARTET OF ABMAC FELLOWS

Dr. P.H. Kuo working on corneal transplant techniques at the Eye Bank for Sight Restoration, Inc., New York City. Assisting him is a laboratory technician.



Dr. Jerome K. Webster, Surgeon, describing to Dr. Wang Kai-hsi the technique for reconstructing a child's face, at Presbyterian Hospital, New York City.



"I swear by Apollo, the physician, and Aesculapius...that I will keep this Oath and this stipulation--to reckon him who taught me this Art equally dear to me as my parents...impart of the Art to my own sons and those of my teachers and to disciples...With purity and holiness I will pass my life and practise my Art...While I continue to keep this Oath unviolated, may it be granted to me to enjoy life and the practise of the Art, respected of all men in all times."

--FROM THE OATH OF HIPPOCRATES.



Miss Yu Tao-chen, studying Nursing Administration at Teachers College, with a student nurse at the Cornell University-New York Hospital School of Nursing, inspects textbooks which the school has donated to ABMAC.



Dr. Joseph S. Ch'en (left), biochemist, shown with Dr. Co Tui, Head of the Department of Experimental Surgery at New York University Medical School, conducting blood experiments.

ABMAC BOARD OF DIRECTORS MEET

New York--The music room of China House was the meeting place on December sixth of the ABMAC Board of Directors. A number of ABMAC friends also attended the tea and meeting.

After reports were made by the various committees, Dr. R.R. Williams, distinguished chemist and ABMAC Director, outlined the experiment which will be made among 100,000 persons in a Shanghai factory district who, for a given period, will eat only rice which has been fortified with Vitamin B-1. Acceptance and widespread use of enriched rice will help to eradicate beri-beri, Dr. Williams said.

Helen Kennedy Stevens, in her formal report on her two months' visit to China, made a stirring plea that everyone back the United Service to China campaign which is raising money to carry out the programs of the cooperating agencies, of which ABMAC is a member.

At the meeting, the resignation of Dr. Edwin C. Lobenstine from the Bureau's Board of Directors was regretfully accepted. The Board extended to Dr. Lobenstine "deep and sincere appreciation for the services he has rendered to the Bureau and to China." Dr. Harold Loucks, representative of the China Medical Board, was appointed to the ABMAC Board, replacing Dr. Lobenstine.

The Directors also confirmed the appointment of Drs. Donald D. Van Slyke and

PENICILLIN PLANT OPENS...

(Continued from Page 1.)

of penicillin in China on a large scale, ABMAC has been sending four hundred million units of penicillin monthly. Originally, the penicillin was flown to China in refrigerated planes, with Lend-Lease paying transportation costs. With cessation of this arrangement, transportation costs became prohibitive, but, in June, 1946, ABMAC resumed its shipments when a new form of the drug was made available.

WITH SORROW WE ANNOUNCE

the death of Dr. David S.K. Dai, who was killed in an airplane crash in China in January. Dr. Dai was Acting Dean of the West China Union University Dental School, of which he was a graduate. Dr. Dai, while in the U.S. during the war, presented a concrete plan for development of dentistry in China. China's Medical leaders were depending on Dr. Dai to put the plan into operation. His passing is a great loss, but his work so well begun, will be carried on by his faithful associates.

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Aura E. Severinghaus to serve on the Board of Directors of United Service to China.

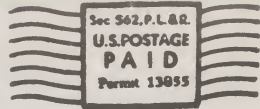
Guests of honor at the meeting were Gen. Hsu Hsi Lin and his aides, and Lt. Col. W.W. Hiehle, M.C., U.S. Army.

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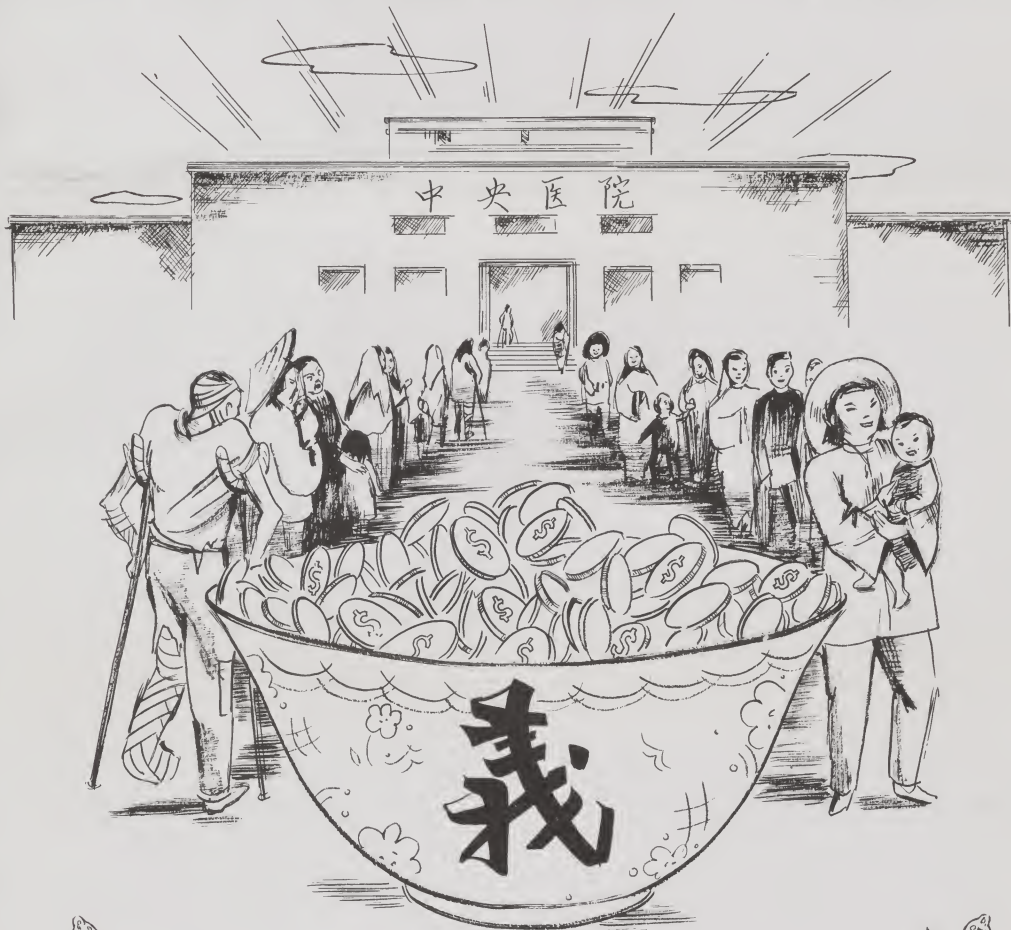
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MEDICAL AID TO CHINA

VOL. IX No. 3-4

"HUMANITY ABOVE ALL"

MARCH-APRIL 1947



Special Bowl of Rice Edition

by Natalie Hankemeyer

In the heart of Canton, a new hospital is rising, a project of the National Health Administration. The Canton Central Hospital will be a people's hospital in the most practical sense -- of its 500 beds, only 120 will be reserved for private or semi-private patients. Charges in the wards and out-patient clinics are nominal and medicine is furnished at cost.

The hospital will be comprised of 30 buildings. With the help of UNRRA materials and a CNRRA architect, 26 buildings are up and the two-story Out-patient Department is already functioning. The buildings conform to the general plan of the semi-permanent military hospitals developed during the war, but changes were effected to make the buildings more suitable to the Canton climate and also more permanent in nature. Brick walls, substituted for the metal sheeting used in wartime, will make the buildings cooler in summer, warmer in winter. Glass windows have replaced shuttered openings. Rearrangements of the interiors were made to adjust the building plans to peacetime hospital procedures.

By working fast and by trading unwanted materials for bricks, lumber and labor, the feat of raising 26 buildings at a cost of CN\$3,000,000 apiece, was accomplished. This would not be possible now at present costs.

Within the hospital compound, there are two old buildings which the Central Hospital has purchased, with a view to remodeling one for a nursing school and the other for a public health and post-graduate research center.

The spacious Out-patient Department Building can accommodate 1,000 patients a day.

(continued on Page 3)



Front Gate and Out-Patient Building

醫院前門與門診部



Bare Interior of Ward

空洞之病房

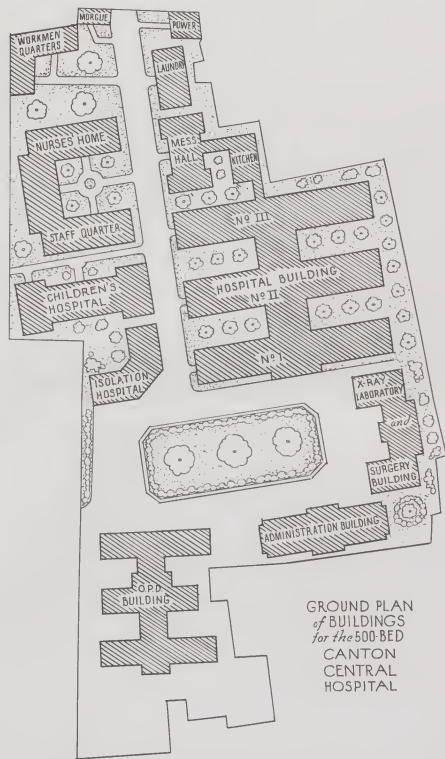
磚之用如戲時用鐵片為牆今已改用瓦
一切建築工作幸有該院李院長及工程師
積極進行據云已築成三層房每所約合
國幣三百萬元倘延至今日通貨奇漲情
形之下此數決不敷用

衛生署在廣州計劃建築之中央醫院已漸次興建於該市之中心該醫院將成爲真正之民衆醫院預計病床五百止劃出百廿爲特殊病床其餘三百八十床留爲普通病人之用其住院費及門診費均極公道一切藥品亦係照成本出售
該院將有卅所房屋佔地二十五畝其材

廣州中央醫院

料由聯合國善後救濟總署供給其工程進行則由行政院善後救濟總署建築師負責業已造房屋有廿六所其門診部已開始服務將近完工者三層樓房一所作爲頭等及二等病房其他平房數座留作普通病房
各樓之安排大致係根據戲時軍醫院之方式惟稍加更改使其更適宜於廣州之氣候及持久之用

韓克梅



GROUND PLAN
of BUILDINGS
for the 500-BED
CANTON
CENTRAL
HOSPITAL

Ground Plan of Canton Central Hospital
廣州中央醫院平面圖案

It is expected that eventually it will be called on to handle this number, since the central location of the hospital makes it accessible from all parts of the city. Nevertheless, one floor will probably be used for an urgently needed dental department. Two graduates of West China University Dental School are already on the staff and six other dentists will join if the dental project can be developed.

The hospital needs \$18,000 to complete alterations on two buildings to house 100 beds for maternity cases and 50 beds for a children's ward. An additional sum of \$7,000 is needed for furnishings, particularly children's beds, bedside tables, furniture and equipment for ward offices. If the donor wishes, these two wards would be named in honor of the donor.

該院場內有舊屋二座，擬改為護士學校及公共衛生研究所其餘房屋係行政所醫務人員宿舍，飯堂，廚房，洗衣房，陳屍所等。李院長希將未能購置該院對面之地以建築新宿舍原有宿舍可改為普通病房。該院之門診部範圍廣大其建築係李形預計將來每日可接納一千門診病人因該院地點適中交通便利未就診者必極形擁擠。李院長擬劃出該院對面之地自作為牙科之用按目前私人牙匠收費昂貴非普通人所能付現該院已有牙匠二位均係華西

大學牙科畢業生佔該牙科能如期發展志願有六名華西大學牙科畢業生極願加入服務云。該院之特殊設計一項：急需美金二萬五千元李院長擬以美金一萬八千元修葺舊屋二所作為一百位床額之產婦收容所內五十床額之兒童美病所其餘七千元作為購置器具之用如兒童之臥床床旁之小桌及辦公室之用具等如捐款者有意李院長極願採取捐款者之芳名以名該二病所藉誌謝忱並留紀念云。

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AND SPEED CHINA'S RECONSTRUCTION!

by Dr. Lin Yutang
Author, *Philosopher*

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More than a year and a half have elapsed since the great conflict ended, but in our Mother Country the scars of war are still evident on every hand and the major part of the reconstruction job still lies ahead. One of the most tragic phases of this difficult period is the increase of sickness and disease and the ever-present threat of epidemics.

If China is to succeed in the gigantic reconstruction task, war must first be waged against sickness and disease. One of the most urgent needs is the rehabilitation of the major national hospitals. The uprooting of millions of people from their homes has resulted in the spread of disease. Inflation, malnutrition, deprivation of the necessities of life and overwork have further added to the debilitation of our countrymen's health. In Shanghai alone, one out of every six persons is a victim of tuberculosis. There are 30 million cases of malaria in China annually, one million cases of smallpox, one hundred thousand cases of cholera. That most dreaded, fatal disease, Kala Azar, has increased from 20,000 to three million cases annually. These statistics are stark testimony to the fact that the fight against disease cannot longer be delayed!

At present, ABMAC is appealing for funds to rehabilitate one national hospital in each of the three cities of Shanghai,

(continued on Page 6)

Guest Editor of this issue of the ABMAC BULLETIN is Mrs. Bliss Kao Wang, Executive Secretary of ABMAC's Chinese Advisory Committee. Mrs. Wang has written and edited the Chinese copy.

The Editors wish to express their appreciation to the three eminent Chinese contributors to this issue. They are Drs. Co Tui, Lin Yutang and Szeming Sze, Vice President and members of ABMAC's Board of Directors, respectively.

為同胞



之健康呼籲

林語堂

佛家有云：頓悟者明，愚昧者暗。病為大敵，死最可畏。抗戕勝刺已逾年餘，吾國情形，仍是瘡痍滿目，疾病流行，在此自力更生之掙扎中，自以剷除民衆病痛為當今要務。百廢待舉中，尤以各大醫院，各待恢復。

流亡各地之同胞，不下四百萬人。各種病疫，蔓延奇速。據上海市，每六人中有一人染肺病，全國每年患瘧疾者有三千萬人，患天花者一百萬人，患霍亂者十萬人，患鼠疫者不可畏而無救之患熱病者，由二十萬竟增至三百萬人之多。剷除疾病之工作，實不容再緩矣。

目前醫務助學會提倡恢復上海南京及廣州三大國立醫院，其細密計劃，及實行程序，已由熱心中美醫學界專家，審慎擬成。至於修復各醫院及配備應用儀器藥品款項，巨深望吾愛國同胞，本戕時之熱誠，誠心愛護，氣全休一致，量力解囊，多所匡助，俾能玉成。義舉剷除此可畏之公敵，以求無愧於抗戕犧牲之華民先烈，並使吾民早日登踏健康之大道也。

HUMANITY TRANSCENDS POLITICS

by Dr. Co Tui
Co-Founder of ABMAC

ABMAC, founded in 1937, started with a modest hope, namely, to gather what local help it could for China's fighting armies. As its support grew, its scope in China also grew. From the very first, it realized that the old philosophy of helping others to help themselves was eminently sound. In this case, it meant aiding China to build up its central national health institutions, health services, hospitals and medical schools so that in this field American aid would have lasting effect.

Its war record is history. First alone, and later as a part of United Service to China (formerly United China Relief) and the National War Fund, ABMAC publicized the medical needs of the Chinese nation and in the nine years of its existence, collected over \$11,000,000 for medical aid to China. These funds went into strategic medical equipment, supplies and services. Among its many achievements were the shipping of a vaccine plant to the Chinese Army, the introduction of sulfa drugs and penicillin, the establishment of a blood bank and recently, a penicillin plant in Peiping.

With the war over, our policy is to concentrate solely upon medical reconstruction. In order to render the greatest possible service, ABMAC has decided upon a three-fold program for 1947. First, it will send over available scientists as visiting professors; secondly, grant fellowships in this country to qualified Chinese doctors; and thirdly, purchase equipment in the United States which cannot be obtained in China. This aid will be extended to the six medical schools chosen by the medical planners of China as the nuclei for future first-class medical centers which will not only train medical men and public health personnel, but also dentists, nurses, and medical technicians.

In helping, let us remember that our people's health must be protected and that this help is long-range and cannot affect the outcome of the political situation, nor should that situation affect our willingness to give aid to our hard-pressed countrymen.



中日戰爭爆發後，紐約僑胞及西友數人，即發起醫藥救華工作。余乃亦參與此役之最初工作範圍，祇限於在紐約附近募求物資協助抗日救國之兵士。其後贊助余之志者，將俾情目之在華工作，亦漸擴充。余亦墜入於助人，使其能自助。一為極完善之醫學，所採取之基本目標，為盡力協助在華各衛生機關，各大醫院，及醫科學校，使其設備充實，俾在此醫藥範圍內，美國對華之協助，能發生永久之功效。

本人會募捐工作之歷史，最初係單獨進行，中途加入對華服務總會，其後加入全美救華籌款總會，本公司以宣傳中國醫藥之

人至我起於政治

需要為專任。九年以來，籌得美金款，計美金壹仟壹佰萬元以上。該款用為購置重要醫學設備，醫藥用品及補助各種醫藥服務之作。其中最重要之成績為介紹最新發明之藥品，如磺胺類及片尼西林等。(二)新製製造廠有在貴陽之第一疫苗廠，日明之第一血庫，及比平天壇之第一片尼西林廠。

抗戰勝利後，本會之方針，乃集中力量協助中國醫藥建設，經詳細考慮，後選定補助之醫科學校有六所，分佈於廣州、上海、南京、長沙、北平及蘭州。希望將來能發展成六大醫藥中心。訓陳、醫學及公共衛生人材。

副會長 許肇權 醫生

PRIVATE AID TO HOSPITALS IS VITAL

by Dr. Szeming Sze
Resident Representative in U.S.A. of
the National Health Administration

There are innumerable ways in which non-governmental agencies, such as ABMAC, can be of vital assistance to health and medical work in China. One of these ways is to assist in supporting the three hospitals in Nanking, in Canton and in Shanghai, which the Chinese communities in the United States are planning to adopt as their special projects. These are key hospitals and their strengthening will be a definite contribution to the reconstruction of China.



Nanking Central Hospital
南京中央醫院

HELP IMPROVE CHINA'S HEALTH (continued from Page 4)

Nanking and Canton. The plans for the rehabilitation of these hospitals has been carefully worked out by enthusiastic American and Chinese medical experts. A considerable sum of money is needed to put these hospitals into good order. Let us hope every patriotic Chinese in this country will continue to show the boundless enthusiasm and the greatness of spirit which were so evident during the war years by giving, each according to his or her ability. Your generosity will make it possible to wage war more effectively against untold human suffering. Thus, we shall guarantee that those who sacrificed their lives that China might be a free nation in a free world have not died in vain. Also, we shall hasten the day when the people of China will have adequate medical care when they are ill, and greater protection against the ravages of disease.

衛生署施代表啟事

中國政府既已從「聯合國善後救濟總署」獲得大量之「醫葯援助」將來亦必自世界衛生組織「獲得同樣有價值之援助」但非政府機關如美國醫葯助華會對中國醫葯及公共衛生工作之協助實亦有多方面而重大之貢獻該會工作範圍甚廣而協

助南京、廣州、上海三大醫院之恢復亦為主要工作之一。旅美中國團體現正計劃籌款，舉辦此事。上述三大醫院為中國之主要醫院，其設備之充實，實為對中國建設工作上之重大貢獻也。衛生署駐美代表施思明（印）

Nanking Central Hospital, one of the leading institutions of its kind in China, plans to extend its free bed service and also to aid the community in general by sending out mobile medical units in an effort to raise health standards in China's capital city and environs.

At present, partial or wholly free medical service is given to only five percent of the hospital's out-patients and 12 percent of its in-patients. This charity service, low in proportion to the size of Nanking's population and needs, has been maintained by funds from the Chinese National Relief and Rehabilitation Administration and the Ministry of Social Affairs. If the hospital's direly-needed free services are to be extended, additional help must come from abroad.

The preventive aspects of medicine will be emphasized by the hospital through popular health education campaigns, demonstration centers and home visiting services for those who cannot come to the Nanking Central Hospital. Here again, however, without aid from private sources, these plans cannot be implemented effectively.

Nanking Central Hospital was planned and built in 1930 under the direction of ABMAC's Medical Director, Dr. J. Heng Liu, during his tenure as Minister of Health. The present building was erected in 1931, with money contributed by an Overseas Chinese and matched by a commensurate amount from the Chinese Government.

In addition to all its other services, Nanking Central Hospital has become a great teaching hospital, training hundreds of young doctors. During the war, the hospital staff moved inland, out of reach of the Japanese invaders, first to Changsha, then to Kweiyang, where they carried on their work in Free China. On returning to Nanking in late Summer, 1946, they found the hospital building still standing, but stripped and badly damaged by the Japanese occupiers. With the additional prefabricated buildings allocated by CNRRA, the bed capacity has been expanded from 355 to 650. It is to support the free beds in this number that funds are needed.

南京中央醫院

韓克極

民十九年劉瑞恆醫生所組織之中央醫院正式成立。初祇有十二所軍用之木板房。次年由政府及私人之捐助，乃建築新屋，有寬闊之走廊。光明之病室，一切設備均極新式。該院可容三百餘之病床。除治療民衆疾病外，可訓練之醫生及醫務人員不下數百人。成績卓著。人所共知。抗戰期間，該院工作人員，先移至長沙。後之貴陽。健康工作，現已全休。還回舊址。原有樓宇，急待修理。其中設備，尤為缺乏。現有病床，實不敷用。病人往之，須暫時眠於手術檯上。每日門診者，計有七百至千人之多。

該院改組後，所採之目標如下：(一)不分貧富，一

列供給優厚醫藥服務。(二)使醫科學生得門診訓練之機會。(三)積極研究，以提高醫學水準。(四)注重預防及治療工作。目前，一時志未克達。刻以上目標，其原因有二：職員薪金微薄，及根本缺乏合格醫務人材。該院得聯合國善後救濟總署之協助，其床額，可漸增加至六百餘位。惟院中設備，尤其在教材方面，仍然極為缺乏。至於該院將來擴充計劃，其主要者有四項：(一)床額加倍。(二)醫藥部擴大。(三)訓練科目提高。(四)免費住院額增加。深望熱心公益者，踴躍捐助。不特為貧民造福，並促進該院成為近代化之醫藥中心。

CHINA'S HEALTH IS IN THE HANDS OF HER FUTURE DOCTORS



*Medical students live in quonset huts --
emergency dormitories*



*Medical students queue up for dinner in
unfurnished dining hall*



*Women medical students studying in
unheated, over-crowded quarters*



*Six medical students to one microscope,
in an unheated laboratory*

CAN YOU
TURN
THUMBS
DOWN....



....ON
THESE
YOUNGSTERS?

上海医药中心

上海江湾市中心在戏前已有相當發
展除各市政辦公樓宇外尚有市立醫
院日寇佔居後曾加築新屋數座林
可勝將軍經手組織之新醫坊

中心在江灣黃英基極為適宜
林將軍對於此組織之前途
非常中樞現彼奔走至能使其
發展成為模範一醫坊中心以便
將來在北平廣州漢口重慶
各處照樣設辦

惟江灣之建築及其中心設
備被日寇蹂躪損壞殆盡
急需加以大規模之修理此

外亦將按規定計劃加添新屋以期漸
漸能達到充分之發展

林將軍及其指導下之男女工作者
每逢困難毫不畏縮彼等以難題為新
機會努力進行以解決為止根據各戰時

矯形術治愈之退伍軍人



Rehabilitated soldiers walk again.
The Orthopedic Department is an
important unit in the Shanghai
Army Medical Center at Kiangwan.

韓克梅

衛生人員訓練所之經驗在最短時間
及有限教師指導之下可訓練大批學生熟
習及應用其基本療法方法成績可觀林

將軍擬仍用此制度而加以

近代化之科學設備例如醫學
影片及其他圖案教材

林將軍謂國內醫坊建設最
其末需要者係訓練大批合格
醫學教師國內優等醫學人
材均被戰時工作所吸收以致各
醫學程度無形降低林將軍
提議政府取締所有不合格
之醫學同時鼓勵其他程度

較佳之醫學專科併俾能互相充實能力

今日中國遣派其青年醫學人材赴美再
求深造他日中國各醫坊中心充分發展之後
林將軍希望上歡迎美國之醫學人材來華
就地觀察以充實彼等醫學教育云

THE LEGEND OF THE BOWL OF RICE

One day, centuries ago, in the era of the Han Dynasty, a hungry, weary traveler appealed to a poor woman who was washing clothes in a stream by the roadside, for something to eat. She went to her humble hut and brought him a steaming bowl of rice.

The traveler devoured the rice and promised he would repay the woman a thousand-fold for her generosity. This made her very angry. "I do not expect any recompense for a simple act of charity," she told the traveler with dignity.

Not very long after, the traveler became the head of the state and sent the poor woman a thousand pieces of gold.

This story has been told and retold through the ages, and from this tale has come the Chinese saying: "A bowl of rice is worth a thousand gold pieces."

To Americans and Chinese alike, today, the bowl of rice signifies charity, given without thought of recompense, like the poor woman's gift of the hot rice to the weary traveler.

"The door of charity is hard to open and hard to shut."

...Chinese Proverb

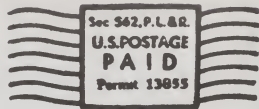
中國欲維持其四強之地位必須有雄壯軍隊
 為後盾雄壯軍隊必須有良好之醫務服務在
 林可勝將軍指揮下上海江灣之軍中中心已有良好
 之成績惟在太平時期徵求西人資助中國軍醫機
 關極感困難因此深望海外僑胞能同心一致維
 持此軍中中心
 諸君同胞深加論日任何政府統治之下民衆
 之健康必須予以保障此種保障為長期計劃之目
 前時局毫無關係任何政黨統治中國吾民衆
 仍要徑直前以達到吾民族最高之使命吾等
 資助中國亦即資助吾等子弟之前途因吾等
 在滬外個人發展之機會終歸有限國內百廢待
 興之時期凡合格之男女青年輩僑應能物色
 合宜之作以滿足其為國服務之熱忱也

"There is no eye like understanding, no blindness like ignorance, no enemy like sickness, nothing dreaded as death."

...Buddhist Proverb

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ABMAC Bulletin

AMERICAN BUREAU FOR



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"HUMANITY

ABOVE ALL"

MAY-JUNE 1947

UNITED SERVICE TO CHINA CAMPAIGN

It is six years since there has been a direct appeal for funds in the ABMAC BULLETIN. We have reported the progress of our work; we have told of hopes and needs; and we have gratefully acknowledged the unsolicited and most welcome gifts from our readers. However, the time has come when it is urgent to make a direct personal appeal.

Six years ago, your agency, the American Bureau for Medical Aid to China, joined six other agencies aiding China in a united fund-raising organization, the well-known United China Relief. UCR conducted three annual campaigns and then, in 1943, became a participating agency of the National War Fund. Through your contributions to the National War Fund and UCR our work continued to grow and your help in China's war effort was very real.

With the end of the war and the termination of the National War Fund, United China Relief, reorganized under the name of United Service to China, started anew to raise money to help China in her reconstruction period, which unfortunately has proved more difficult for the weary Chinese than even the darkest days of conflict.

United Service to China is now campaigning for funds to help finance the work of the seven cooperating agencies. It will support the program of training doctors, medical scientists and nurses through the American Bureau for Medical Aid to China; the strengthening of leadership in all fields through the Associated Board for Christian Colleges in China; the rehabilitation of mission hospitals and health facilities through Church World Service and the American Friends Service Committee. Boys and girls will be trained in the Bailie Schools and small industries developed through the American Committee in Aid of Chinese Industrial Cooperatives. The Child Welfare program of China Aid Council will

(Continued on Page 7)



Retiring President, Dr. Donald D. Van Slyke (left) greets incoming President, Dr. Magnus I. Gregersen at the annual meeting as Helen Kennedy Stevens, ABMAC's Executive Director, looks on.

ABMAC HOLDS ANNUAL MEETING

More than 100 members and friends of the American Bureau for Medical Aid to China assembled in the George Washington Hall of the Women's National Republican Club in New York City, for the annual meeting of the Bureau on April first. At the meeting, the election of Dr. Magnus I. Gregersen to the Presidency of ABMAC, on the retirement of Dr. Donald D. Van Slyke, was announced.

Dr. Van Slyke reviewed the work of ABMAC over the six year period during which he was president. He reported that \$1,500,000 was spent to carry out the ABMAC 1946 Program and said that 75 tons of medical supplies and equipment were shipped to China, during the past year. Dr. Van Slyke also stated that upwards of \$11,000,000 was sent to China by the Bureau for medical aid during the war years.

Among the shipments this year, he said, were seven basic medical libraries, sent to Chinese medical colleges, many of which are without reference books and depend on

(Continued on Page 8)

ABMAC Bulletin

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Editor GELA H. AUERHIEH	Associate Editor JEAN S. YOUNG
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TRIBUTE TO DR. DONALD D. VAN SLYKE

We asked Dr. Gregersen, ABMAC's new President, for a message to our BULLETIN readers. He said that he wished to pay tribute to his predecessor, Dr. Donald D. Van Slyke, but felt that Dr. Co Tui's words in his toast to our former president, at a dinner given in his honor, most ably expressed the feelings of all of Dr. Van Slyke's associates. We therefore quote Dr. Co Tui's tribute in its entirety:

"At any time and in any place I would deem it a great privilege to participate in any event paying homage to our guest of honor. Tonight marks his retirement from the active presidency of ABMAC. For one who has been encouraged by him in the founding of this organization and who stood with him through some ten years of arduous toil for my own country, the task is not easy.

"Nor is the task easy of paying tribute to him in a way that will do him justice. With the ordinary celebrity, a few well-chosen remarks would suffice. But this cannot be done with Donald Dexter Van Slyke.

"Shall we do him honor as scientist of scientists, teacher of medical teachers, leader of medical leaders; or

"as the man who, more than any other, has brought precision into medicine and started medicine on the road to a more exact science; or

"as the quintessence of what scientific discipline under the American tradition can bring forth--a man, forthright, generous, charitable, the incarnation of intellectual honesty; or

"as the inspiration extraordinary of generations of aspiring medical scientists; or

"as a good family man, an ideal husband

and father; or

"as a sincere friend, a kindly and fatherly mentor, a loyal comrade; or
"as the stout-hearted champion of good causes?

"Or shall we honor him as a great humanitarian who could not see a nation which he learned to love suffer from injustice, and so sacrificed years of his own scientific life to bring that nation succor while she was fighting for her life?

"You see the task of tribute-paying is not so easy in this case. Fortunately, I shall have a great deal of help tonight from the large gathering here, who all know him and love him.

"This man has been fighting for China for ten years. I have often recounted to you how the American Bureau for Medical Aid to China was founded. Our American colleagues, in the great generosity of their hearts, have often said that ABMAC was founded by three Chinese. But let me honestly confess that without Donald Van Slyke, the Bureau would have died aborning.

"If Dr. Van Slyke and other well-known scientists had not, ten years ago, responded with enthusiasm to my call for help, and if they had not supported us with funds, with the loan of their honored names, their active effort and their moral support, the Bureau would never have lived long enough even to receive its name.

"So it is understandable that I should preside here tonight with a heavy heart. Our only consolation is that the medical world needs him, and the world of the sick is appealing to him for the benefit of his discoveries. It is our hope that as our honorary president, he will still lend us his guiding hand, and that the contacts he has made for us will abide with us, knowing that he will still be with us as an all-important guiding influence."

* * * * *

The dinner in honor of Dr. Van Slyke was given by Mr. and Mrs. C. T. Loo, ABMAC's good friends, on the evening of April first, at the Yank Sing restaurant, following the annual meeting. Guests included ABMAC Directors, their wives, members of the Bureau's executive staff and friends.

© § 2

ABMAC SHIPS X-RAY MACHINE TO SHANGHAI FOR MASS CHEST SURVEYS TO FIGHT TUBERCULOSIS

An X-Ray machine, complete with attachments to conduct mass chest X-Ray examinations for tuberculosis, has been purchased by the American Bureau for Medical Aid to China, for use in Shanghai, the city with the highest T. B. rate in China. It will arrive in China within a month.

The machine, newest model available in the United States, was bought at the cost of \$12,000. It is equipped with a Minograph camera stand with which 150 chest pictures can be taken an hour. A stock of film and spare parts, amounting to an additional \$2,000, has also been purchased. The apparatus will be installed at the Government's medical center at Kiangwan, a suburb of Shanghai.

Meanwhile, several of the 52 doctors and scientists on ABMAC Fellowships here, are completing their work under leading American X-Ray experts, learning the latest techniques in the diagnosis and treatment of tuberculosis, rampant in China after years of deprivation born of war.

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DR. JUDD HEADS ABMAC LIAISON COMMITTEE

Dr. Magnus I. Gregersen, President of the American Bureau for Medical Aid to China, announced on May 19th that the Honorable Walter H. Judd, Representative from Minnesota, has accepted chairmanship of the Liaison Committee which ABMAC has set up in Washington.

The purpose of the Liaison Committee, Dr. Gregersen states, is to effect coordination of the ABMAC program with those of governmental, international and private American agencies sending medical aid to China, to prevent duplication and insure that its funds are wisely spent for the good of China.

Serving on the Committee are Dr. James A. Crabtree, Assistant Surgeon-General of the U.S. Public Health Service; Dr. Szeming Sze, Representative of the Ministry of Health; and Dr. Leland Rex Robinson, Chairman of the ABMAC Board of Directors. Dr. Judd, also a Director of the Bureau, was formerly a missionary doctor in China.

INSPECTING "LITTLE LIBRARIES" FOR CHINA



Dr. C. S. Wang of the Physiology Department, Columbia University College of Physicians and Surgeons, and Mr. Seymour Robb, head of the Medical Library, examine a collection of medical books and journals prior to their shipment to China.

The Medical Library sends a "little library" to China every six months through the American Bureau for Medical Aid to China. The books and journals go to the six Chinese national medical colleges receiving aid from ABMAC. The "little libraries" are contributed by both students and professors of the college.

⌘ § ⌘

FIVE NEW DIRECTORS ELECTED TO ABMAC BOARD

The American Bureau for Medical Aid to China is happy to welcome to its distinguished group of directors, five new members who were elected at the annual meeting on April first. They are:

Dr. Edmund V. Cowdry, head of the Anatomy Department, Washington University, St. Louis, Mo.; Dr. James A. Crabtree, Assistant Surgeon-General, U.S. Public Health Service, Washington, D.C.; Miss Gertrude E. Hodgman, Dean of the Peiping Union Medical College School of Nursing until 1940; Dr. Howard C. Naffziger, Professor of Surgery, University of California Medical School, San Francisco; and Mr. John T. Tripp, Associate Director, Bureau of Laboratories, Michigan Dept. of Health, Lansing.

⌘ § ⌘

NATIONAL SHANGHAI

This is the first of a series of articles on the six

Twenty years ago, the National Shanghai Medical College was established by Dr. F. C. Yen because, in the words of its founder, "there was need of it".

The need for the college is even greater today. Rising to that need, Shanghai Medical is operating on the spartan principle that if China is going to catch up with the rest of the world medically, the present generation of students must sacrifice personal ambitions, personal comforts, personal inclinations and devote their lives to the tasks which will advance China's medical progress.

Competition to enroll at Shanghai Medical is keen, despite its rugged principles and its equally stern living and working conditions. The calibre of the students is correspondingly high. Stiff entrance examinations have culled all but the most promising. In a recent examination conducted by the Chinese Ministry of Education, to select candidates for foreign study, out of 15 qualified to compete, six were graduates of Shanghai Medical and all six passed with high honors.

The college offers a six-year course, including pre-clinical and clinical instruction and a year's internship. In China, students matriculate to medical school directly from middle (high) school. Into the first year and a half is concentrated all the premedical work, in contrast to the three or four year preclinical course in American colleges. Among the required subjects is English, since teaching at Shanghai Medical, as in most other medical schools in China, is conducted in China's "second language".

The College is situated on a 15 acre campus in suburban Shanghai, near the former French Concession. On this campus is located the medical college, its affiliated schools of pharmacy and nursing, the Chungshan Memorial Hospital--the college's teaching hospital--dormitories and faculty residences.

During the war, the Japanese used Chungshan Memorial as an army hospital and quartered troops in the other college buildings. When the school returned from Chung-



Chungshan Memorial, teaching hospital, was erected with contributions from wealthy Chinese. Run on a non-profit basis, 30 percent of its 500 beds are free.



Prewar view of physiology laboratory, now bare since all equipment for this department was lost in a Yangtze River shipwreck.



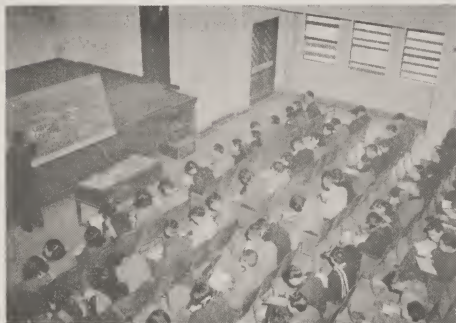
Students eat meager meal in unfurnished messhall. By operating the dining room themselves, students provide simple but nutritive food at \$5 per month per person.

M E D I C A L C O L L E G E

Chinese national medical colleges which ABMAC is aiding.



Central Building of National Shanghai Medical College--prewar view. Five hundred students, nearly half of them women, throng classrooms here.



"Blackboard" teaching in bare, windowpaneless classroom. There are no teaching models and few textbooks.



Privileged senior students live four in a room. Lower classmen sleep eight or ten to a room. Crowded conditions will prevail until more dormitories are built.

king to its home campus early last year, its buildings were found to be in an almost unbelievable state of disrepair. Restoration of the hospital was tackled first, with help from the Chinese National Relief and Rehabilitation Administration. It began to admit patients at the same time the college opened its Fall Term, 1946. In addition to CNRRA assistance, the Shanghai Rotary Club just recently reequipped the orthopedic ward.

The Medical School has not fared so well. Nearly \$80,000 U.S. worth of the school's teaching and laboratory equipment was lost in a shipwreck on the Yangtze River when the college moved back from its wartime site. All the laboratory equipment of the physiology department was lost in that disaster. Moreover, the increased enrollment puts a further strain on the school's limited facilities. At least 100 more high-powered microscopes are needed, in addition to the 50 the school has saved. Other urgently needed equipment are dissecting sets, glassware, a centrifuge and laboratory apparatus for all departments teaching basic science courses.

Because of the record enrollment--there are 500 students in the medical college this year--instructors are carrying extra-heavy teaching schedules while struggling with "blackboard" teaching until new equipment and medical books are obtained. However, among the 50 full-time professors are some of China's finest doctors and medical educators.

More than a few are American-trained. Its founder, Dr. Yen, was educated at Yale; Dr. H.P. Chu, Dean, at Northwestern; Dr. James K. Shen, Superintendent of the hospital and head of the surgery department, at Western Reserve; Dr. Katherine Chen (Mrs. James Shen), head of the pediatrics department, at Johns Hopkins.

Shanghai Medical, as a national college, is supported by the Chinese Government. But since its inception, it has been the recipient of contributions from private sources, both Chinese and American. At present, three faculty members of the college hold ABMAC Fellowships. They will return to Shanghai Medical this fall to resume their work.

何應欽將軍函賀本會工作

本會向以接濟中國医药之需要為專任九年以來，蒙得美款計美金一千一百萬元以上，該款用為購置重要医学設備，医药用品及補助医药服務工作去年本會所發給獎學金有四十餘名俾在抗戰期內服務於政府機關之醫務人員，未幾再求深造，貴會一年何將軍鑒於本會對華医药援助工作，貢獻偉大，特函贈，戰利品日本軍刀一柄，以表謝忱，茲特將原函刊印如左：

P. 802 471
FOOT BRIDGE, N. C.

CHINESE DELEGATION
MILITARY STAFF CHINESE
UNITED NATIONS

敬啟者茲奉贈
貴會我國戰利品日本軍刀一柄，日軍投降
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略誌謝忱，此布。
何應欽 謹啟
陸軍部軍令部
陸軍部軍令部

各地華僑協助本會籌款之報告

本會自去年六月起至今年五月中止，絡續
收得各地華僑團體及個人義捐共計美金一
萬一千五百零二元二角三分，茲將各芳名列下：
旅秘華僑抗日救國總會——六千八百廿三元
中城華僑救國後援會——一千零十元正
律底崙省全體救國會——一千元正
紐約盧芹齋氏——一千元正
德郡華僑救國會——五百元正
加省駐妨架仗救國會——四百元正
旅瓜地馬拉華僑總會——二百元正
旅博扶蘆埠救國會——二百元正
首城華僑救國會——二百五十九元正
旅墨國民城華僑華僑——七十九元三角五分
駐智利大使館——七十元六角五分
那什埠安良工商支會——五十元正
那什埠華僑人浸信會支會——二十五元正
哥斯大黎加國西友——八元八角
各地僑胞愛國熱忱及樂善精神，洵可佩也
本會深望其他僑胞亦能以仁人之心慷慨解
囊，以促進國內医药之全盤建設也。

T.P. FENG HEADS MEDICAL RESEARCH INSTITUTE

An Institute for Medical Research, the first of its kind in China, will be opened in the near future in Shanghai, Dr. T. P. Feng, renowned neuro-physiologist, disclosed on the eve of his departure for China. Dr. Feng is Acting Director of the new Institute, a part of the Academia Sinica. Holder of an ABMAC Fellowship, he spent the past year at the Rockefeller Institute.

Sailing for Shanghai on May 30th, Dr. Feng is taking with him \$8,000 worth of laboratory equipment purchased by ABMAC for the Institute.

In an interview at the ABMAC office recently, Dr. Feng summarized his views on the importance of the Institute for Medical Research, stating that "medical research is the life-blood of both medical education and medical service. Without it, neither can remain truly alive."

"China," he continued, "needs doctors, but to produce doctors we first need many more medical educators. Medical teaching of quality can only be given by men engaged in, or in touch with, medical research."

The Institute is, at present, in the "preparatory stage", Dr. Feng said. It already has a staff of eight, basic laboratory equipment and a library, although important scientific works published since 1937 are lacking.

Situated on a square block of land near

Shanghai's former French Concession, Dr. Feng said it had an "auspicious location" since its neighbor is the National Shanghai Medical College. He expressed the hope that the Institute will develop into the graduate school of that college. An honorary professor of Shanghai Medical, Dr. Feng will lecture there. He also declared that "all members of the Institute will take part in teaching in China's medical colleges in conjunction with their research."

Dr. Feng, author of 26 papers on neuro-muscular transmission which have commanded world-wide attention in scientific circles, maintains that in the past few weeks he has tackled one of his most difficult problems -- "shopping for an American dress and bobby sox for my younger daughter."

£ \$ 2

UNITED SERVICE TO CHINA....

(Continued from Page 1)

be supported; also fostering literacy among the Chinese people through the Mass Education Movement.

With your contribution these agencies will help the Chinese develop a fuller way of life. Your gift may be made to the United Service campaign in your community or to the USC National Headquarters, 1790 Broadway, New York City, or direct to ABMAC at the same address. It may be designated for the agency in which you are most interested.



Donated by Howard Chandler Christy

AMERICAN BUREAU FOR MEDICAL AID TO CHINA, INC.
1790 Broadway New York 19, New York

To aid the Chinese people in their struggle to rebuild and improve their educational and welfare institutions, I am glad to contribute \$_____.

NAME _____

ADDRESS _____

Please make your checks payable either to the American Bureau for Medical Aid to China, Inc., or to United Service to China, 1790 Broadway, N.Y.C.

Contributions are deductible for federal income tax purposes.

ANNUAL MEETING....

(Continued from Page 1)

handwritten textbooks for regular instruction. In addition to these libraries, Dr. Van Slyke said, 10,000 medical journals have also been sent to these schools.

Dr. Gregersen, the new President, is a noted physiologist and an authority on traumatic shock. He has been head of the Physiology Department of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Columbia University, since 1937. He became a member of ABMAC's Board of Directors in June, 1945, and is an Executive Committee member.

A joint cablegram to Dr. Van Slyke from Dr. Robert K.S. Lim, Surgeon-General of the Chinese Army; and Dr. P.Z. King, Technical Director to the Minister of Health, read by Dr. Gregersen, said in part:

"Your untiring efforts and inspiring leadership through seven difficult war years, gave to China the benefit of American science, industry and friendship when it was most desperately needed. Equally important is the close bond your efforts forged between medical workers here and in America."

Guest speakers were Dr. Leo Eloesser, Chief of the UNRRA Medical Teaching Program in China, and Dr. Cheng Tien-feng, China's delegate to the recent Paris Conference of the United Nations Economic, Scientific and Cultural Organization.

Dr. Eloesser, pleading for increased aid to China, declared that "China needs a mil-

lion hospital beds and tens of thousands of trained doctors to minister to the 18,000,000 persons who are sick daily in China, and to prevent 4,000,000 unnecessary deaths annually." The basic problem, Dr. Eloesser continued, is China's great lack of medical personnel, and he commended the ABMAC Program which, he said, was attacking this problem at the source.

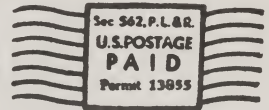
"The sacrifices of students and teachers in the Chinese colleges are extraordinary," he declared. "As you see professors and students who sit at night in cold rooms, trying to study by the light of a flickering oil lamp and who are so cold during the day they can hardly examine their patients, one realizes what sacrifices these young men and women have made to study. They are possessed of the utmost desire to learn."

Dr. Cheng declared that despite the wanton destruction to schools, and great suffering endured by students and teachers alike, education in China during the war "actually flourished, as shown by the increase in the number of students in primary and secondary schools and in universities."

Appreciation of the years of faithful service Dr. Maurice William has rendered to the Bureau was tendered in a resolution expressing the regret of the Board of Directors of ABMAC with which they accepted his resignation from the Board.

Dr. Leland Rex Robinson, re-elected Chairman of the Board of Directors, presided at the meeting.

AMERICAN BUREAU FOR MEDICAL AID TO CHINA
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A Corner of a Shanghai Medical College Classroom



Abmac Bulletin

VOL. IX

NOVEMBER, 1947

No. 7

ABMAC Celebrates Tenth Birthday.

The American Bureau for Medical Aid to China this month completes its tenth year of service to China. In recognition of ABMAC's anniversary, a reception will be given by the Honorable P. H. Chang, Consul General in New York for the Republic of China on November 25th, at the Rainbow Room of the R.C.A. Building, 30 Rockefeller Plaza.

Highlight of the occasion will be the conferring of decorations from the Chinese government on ten of our directors for their distinguished service to China through ABMAC.

Joining in the celebration will be representatives from the Chinese and United States governments, the United Nations, as well as officials in commerce, industry and all organizations associated with welfare work in China.

Since 1937, the American people and Chinese communities throughout the nation have sent \$11,105,568 in funds, medical supplies and equipment to Chinese medical services through ABMAC.

During the years of global war, \$4,129,877 was sent to aid the Chinese army's medical services. For the extension of public health services, ABMAC sent the National Health Administration \$3,096,189. This organization cared for the health of millions of war refugees.

The Bureau has purchased and shipped to China \$1,623,313 in medical supplies and equipment. This included a complete Blood Bank, a vaccine-manufacturing plant, China's first pilot penicillin plant, a fleet of truck-ambulances, complete with spare parts and gasoline; hospital supplies, surgical instruments and drugs.

In addition to the basic drugs, ABMAC also sent \$56,045 worth of sulfadiazole and \$32,252 of penicillin which saved thousands of lives.

Expenditures for the continuance of Chinese medical education totaled \$1,394,610. This sum includes \$364,194 which has provided specialized training for key Chinese medical personnel in American universities to date.

\$152,000 is the budget for the ABMAC 1947 Fellowship program under which 47 men and women will come to this country for a year's graduate study. Twenty-one of this group have already arrived.

\$738,282 went to the Chinese Red Cross. Another \$35,000 was spent to meet various emergencies.

In its ten years of existence, ABMAC has grown from a tiny office in downtown New York to a national organization. It was founded in 1937 by two Chinese physicians, Dr. Co Tui and the late Dr. Farn B. Chu, and by a Chinese business man, Joseph Wei. The late Dr. George Vincent, first president of the Rockefeller Foundation, was ABMAC's first president.

"Every family has a Goddess of Mercy."

Mrs. Theodore Roosevelt Jr. Heads National Committee.

We are delighted to announce that Mrs. Theodore Roosevelt, Jr., has accepted the co-chairmanship of ABMAC's National Committee which will work to arouse nation-wide interest in the Bureau's program of assistance to Chinese medical education and medical services.

First chairman of this committee was Mrs. Roosevelt's husband, the late Brig. Gen. Theodore Roosevelt, Jr. General Roosevelt's great interest was the work of the Bureau and Mrs. Roosevelt shared this interest with him. There is no one who can carry on the General's work as well as Mrs. Roosevelt and her willingness to do so is an inspiration to all ABMAC workers.

"When brothers work together, mountains are turned to gold."

Abmac Bulletin

Schenley Gives \$10,000 For Fellowships.

The Schenley Laboratories have given ABMAC \$10,000 for two Fellowships. The recipients, two doctors, a man and a woman, have arrived in the United States for advanced study in tuberculosis and pediatrics. China's infant mortality rate and the incidence of tuberculosis are extremely high, and specialized personnel in both fields is urgently needed. These two Fellows, neither of whom has previously studied abroad, were selected from a large group of applicants by Dr. J. Heng Liu, ABMAC's medical director, in Shanghai.

Dr. Chao Hsi-chih, a pediatrician, who holds a bachelor's degree from Yenching University and an M.D. from Peiping Union Medical College, is studying recent advances made in clinical pediatrics at the University of Cincinnati Medical School. Dr. Chao was highly recommended by ABMAC's honorary president, Dr. Hu Shih, former Chinese Ambassador to the U. S., now Chancellor of National Peking University. Dr. Chao has been an instructor at the University's Medical College and will become assistant professor in the college's Pediatrics Department when she returns to China.

Dr. Cheng Tse-yin, a bacteriologist, will do advanced work in bacteriology and methods of teaching the subject, in addition to experimental research on the treatment of tuberculosis at Phipps Institute. Dr. Cheng, assistant in the Bacteriology Department of National Shanghai Medical College, received his medical degree from that institution in 1942 and has served continuously on its faculty since that time.

Dr. Cheng will return to Shanghai Medical—located in the city with the highest tuberculosis rate in China—at the conclusion of his year's work.

"Whatever happiness is in the world has arisen from a wish for the welfare of others; whatever misery there is has arisen from indulging selfishness."

* * *

"If one branch does not move, none of the other branches will be swayed."

ABMAC 1947 Fellows Arrive in United States.

Nineteen faculty members of six Chinese national medical colleges and three from schools connected with the National Defense Medical Center at Shanghai, have arrived in the United States to begin their year's graduate study on ABMAC 1947 Fellowships.

Three women are among the ABMAC doctors, dentists, nurses and scientists who are now at work in thirteen American universities in eleven states. In accordance with China's need for more personnel to teach the pre-clinical sciences, five are studying anatomy; four, biochemistry. Others are pursuing work in a variety of subjects including pediatrics, parasitology, nutrition and internal medicine. Two Fellows will participate in experimental research on tuberculosis which is being conducted at Phipps Institute at the University of Pennsylvania.

"All within the four seas are brothers."

Business and Professional Women's Fellow at University of Chicago.

The National Federation of Business and Professional Women's Clubs has given ABMAC a grant for one nursing fellowship to be awarded to a faculty member of the Chinese Army Nursing School.

Ho Chin-hsin, an instructor, received the Fellowship and has arrived at the University of Chicago where she is studying nursing education.

Born in Shanghai, Miss Ho studied in missionary schools, took her pre-nursing course at the University of Shanghai, and graduated from the Peiping Union Medical College Nursing School in 1942. She served as head nurse and supervisor in Shanghai and Tientsin hospitals before joining the Army Nursing School faculty.

The Federation has sent nearly \$100,000 for the support of this school, first of its kind in China, since its inception in 1943. The Army Nursing School, a part of the National Defense Medical Center, is situated in Kiangwan, a suburb of Shanghai.

義

HUMANITY

ABOVE

ALL

弔唁

鄭公炳彝，粹尔逝世，
噩耗傳來，無不哀惜。

本會董事長魯濱生博士及
中國協榮會會長盧荊芥亦先
生，均特電弔唁。按鄭公對於
醫術助華工作，素極熱心。歷
年來，三藩市，一碗飯，運動成
績之卓著，實賴鄭公協助也。
其不辭艱難之精神，曾與同人等
以莫大之鼓勵。今後吾人更當
努力推進，庶不負鄭公雅望也。

祖國醫學院之急需

本會協助之醫學院，有中山、上海、南
京、湘雅、北大及蘭州六校。本會資助美
求學之第一批研究員，有六十餘名。現已
開始服務於上述六校。茲收到彼等之報告，
謂在其指導下之學生，有二十餘名。惟五
校之設備，因戰禍損失殆盡，而餘零件
亦已破壞不堪。目前之急需，當以購置
儀器、醫學用具及其他基本教材。

經本會慎重考慮後，預計購
辦每醫學科之儀器、及教材，需要美
金二十元左右。每校分有八科。因此每校
需用美金一萬八千元。凡吾愛國同胞，
有願玉成此善舉者，務希早日向本
會接洽。任擇一校，或一科，自當照辦。
誤。本會同人等深望上述六校，能於
三年內發展成模範中心，為全國醫
學教育之先導。云。

More Doctors Needed Says Dr. King

Dr. P. Z. King, China's Vice Minister of Health, speaking October 14th at a reception held for him at China House by ABMAC, stressed the urgent need for the training of medical personnel in China and for the expansion of China's program of preventive and curative medicine.

Dr. King was introduced by Dr. Donald D. Van Slyke, honorary president of ABMAC and chief biochemist at the Rockefeller Institute. As the delegate from China, Dr. King attended the recent meetings of the fourth session of the interim commission of the World Health Organization held in Geneva; as delegate from the National Health Administration in China he attended the Public Health Conference held in Paris. He intends to visit medical centers in the United States and Canada before his return to China in early November.

China has been at war since 1931, Dr. King pointed out, and with a population of 470,000,000, China today has only about 13,000 trained physicians. It needs 266,000 for any kind of adequate medical care.

"If two men are of one mind, yellow earth can be changed to gold by their energy."

Lanchow Nursing School Expands

The Northwest School of Nursing at Lanchow, which has become an integral part of the newly-created Lanchow Medical Center, begins its fourth year of service to the Northwest with the largest student enrollment in its brief history. It is also loaning three of its graduate nurses to Sining in neighboring Chinghai Province. These women will help establish the first nursing school ever to be opened in Chinghai Province, and the second such school in the entire Northwest.



Key personnel in the new Lanchow Medical Center—(L to R): Dr. Yu Kwang-yuan, Director of the National Lanchow University Medical College; Miss Li Ching-hua, Director of the Northwest School of Nursing at Lanchow; and Dr. Charles Chang, Superintendent, Lanchow Central Hospital. Building in background is the Out-Patient Department of the hospital; gateway and bridge is the gift of a grateful patient.

This news comes in a summary to ABMAC from the school's brilliant young director, Li Ching-hua. In summing up the accomplishments of the past academic year, Miss Li writes:

"The task of establishing a nursing profession in the Northwest is not easy, but there are encouraging signs. Both the quantity and the quality of applicants to the school are improving. A nucleus of well-trained nurses is being built up in the hospital. The continued interest and support of our friends in the United States is a source of great comfort and stimulation to us."

Through ABMAC, the American Federation of Soroptimist Clubs has sent \$3,000 to the school since the first of the year. To the Soroptimists, Miss Li writes:

"Members of the Soroptimist Clubs can never realize what their gifts of nursing texts and journals have meant to me this year. I have relied upon them almost entirely for my teaching material."

Miss Li is in a position to know the teaching value of those 85 nursing textbooks and 100 journals, since the busy director herself taught all nursing classes this year, in the absence of any qualified instructors.

Miss Li, this fall, has the assistance of two former staff members who have just completed a two-year post-graduate course at Peiping Union Medical College School of Nursing. These women have now returned to Lanchow; one to teach in the school; the other to



Guests of honor at the ABMAC Reception at China House, August 6th, were Chinese Army Surgeon-General, Dr. Robert K. S. Lim and his wife. Shown here with Dr. and Mrs. Lim are members of the ABMAC "family" (L to R)—Helen Kennedy Stevens, Dr. Jerome P. Webster, Mrs. Lim, General Lim and Dr. R. R. Williams.

General Lim Feted by ABMAC.

Lt.-General Robert K. S. Lim, ABMAC's medical adviser since 1944, was made an Honorary Fellow of the American College of Surgeons at a ceremony held in New York on September 12th. He is the first Chinese to receive this honor. Dr. John Scudder, a member of the College, was present at the ceremony.

General Lim, accompanied by his wife, the former Tsing-ying Tsang, arrived in New York in August, en route to China from the International Congress of Physiology he attended at

Oxford. During his visit here, Dr. Lim conferred with the directors and assisted in working out details of the Bureau's program of aid to Chinese medical education.

The Surgeon-General declared that the lack of teachers was the weakest point in the Chinese medical-training program. "ABMAC," he declared, "is making a real contribution to the solution of this problem by extending Fellowships to mature men and women. After a year's study here, they are prepared to assume leadership in medical education in China."

Chinese Medical Colleges List Equipment Needs: ABMAC to Send \$30,000 Worth to Each.

ABMAC plans to send \$30,000 worth of laboratory apparatus, books, scientific journals and teaching materials, to each of the six Chinese national medical colleges the Bureau is aiding. This decision was reached on receipt of requisitions the six schools submitted to ABMAC.

All the pre-clinical departments of these colleges lack the laboratory equipment, textbooks, chemicals and instruments which are absolutely necessary if the students are to receive solid grounding in the basic medical sciences.

Five of the six medical colleges—those of National Peking, Nanking, Shanghai, Hsiangya and Chungshan Universities—were forced to flee to West China during the war. Much of the equipment was lost in the thousand-mile trek inland and back again to pre-war campuses. What was salvaged is old and in disrepair. The colleges are operating with makeshift equipment. In several schools, technicians have constructed laboratory apparatus from old cigar boxes, rubber tubing and sections of glassware. In one school, eight students share a single microscope. In other schools, student laboratory experiments are limited to those which can be conducted with the existing laboratory apparatus. Laboratory exercise books for these courses have had to be rewritten accordingly.

Items these departments need include centrifuges, microscopes, microtomes, autoclaves, carbon-hydrogen and paraffin ovens, micro-analytical apparatus, medical libraries and scientific journals.

Two thousand dollars worth of apparatus and chemicals will supply one pre-clinical department of a medical college with the necessary basic equipment to make effective teaching possible, the requisitions also revealed.

ABMAC is working now to raise the money to buy this equipment which will all be bought in the U.S.A. and with the help of ABMAC's friends, the apparatus will be placed where it is needed.

The Chinese can produce their own doctors in their own medical schools. But they must have the tools to teach with. We must send them those tools. Will you help?

"Who saves another's life adds ten years to his own."

serve as supervisor of nurses at Lanchow Central Hospital.

The school's total enrollment last year was 40 students. Sixteen were graduated in June and are now working in the hospital. With the acceptance of 30 new students this fall, the student body numbers 54.

Chinese Snails Further American Research

The snail's pace was quickened recently when two bamboo vials of live schistosoma snails arrived at a research laboratory here fifty hours after they had been gathered from a Chinese rice paddy near Soochow.

These snails are the intermediate host to a parasitic worm causing schistosomiasis, a deadly disease rampant in China. They were presented to Dr. Henry E. Meloney, professor of preventive medicine at New York University, by Dr. C. K. Chu, director of the Chinese National Institute of Health in Nanking. The snails, imported under arrangements with the U.S. Public Health Service, provide American researchers with additional specimens for their work in this field.

American scientists have a special interest in this disease because 1,500 American GIs returning from the Far East were diagnosed as schistosomiasis victims.

Schistosomiasis is caused by a parasitic worm which, having been hatched from the egg, develops in the schistosoma snail. This type of snail, indigenous to China, breeds in flooded rice



Dr. Meloney examines vial of schistosoma snails presented him by Dr. Chu.

paddies and slow-moving streams. As the worm is discharged from the snail, people working in those waters are easily infected.

Eggs deposited by the schistosoma worm in the intestines, liver and sometimes the brains and lungs of the victims, cause abscesses which lead to intestinal disturbances, cirrhosis of the liver, and, at times, paralysis.

A debilitating disease, it is endemic to an estimated 25,000 square miles of Chinese soil. According to Dr. Meloney, it is not only a personal tragedy but a tremendous social problem. He likens the enervating effect of schistosomiasis to that of the hookworm.

"It is not uncommon," Dr. Meloney said, "to find villages in the Yangtze River Valley in China, where 50 to 75 percent of the population are infected. In such villages, there can be little progress, social, economic or political."

While American scientists search for new methods of controlling the disease, and better drugs for treatment of the victims, Dr. Chu revealed that

Chinese medical men are taking steps to establish a "bridgehead" in the battle against schistosomiasis at Soochow, the "Venice of China." Here, the Chinese National Institute of Health, which has received American assistance through ABMAC, in funds, equipment and technical advice, has set up the Institute of Endemic Diseases to carry out a program of research and field control work on schistosomiasis.

"Everything in the past died yesterday; everything in the future was born today."

IBM Tabulating Machines Arrive at Nanking.

A set of tabulating machines, rented by ABMAC, to facilitate the work of compiling statistics on China's health, have arrived at the National Institute of Health at Nanking.

Accurate morbidity and mortality rates could not be kept during the war and Chinese medical leaders asserted it was imperative that these statistics be accumulated as rapidly as possible. The installation of these machines mark the first use of modern tabulating equipment in the field of medicine and health in China.

ABMAC rented the machines from the International Business Machines Corporation for \$1,850, for one year from date of installation. Weighing 4,000 pounds, packed in thirteen cases, the machines were shipped to Shanghai by ABMAC and sent overland by rail to Nanking.

IBM experts there are installing the machines and training the operators. The project is under the supervision of Dr. I. C. Yuan, Director of the Epidemiology Bureau of the National Institute of Health.

Deacon, Visscher Become Directors.

Two new members have been elected to the ABMAC Board of Directors. They are J. B. Deacon of New York City, formerly vice-president of the Schenley Corporation; and Dr. Maurice B. Visscher, head of the Physiology Department of the University of Minnesota Medical School at Minneapolis.

Both Mr. Deacon and Dr. Visscher are vitally interested in ABMAC and have made valuable contributions to our work. They are heartily welcomed into the ABMAC family.

Penicillin Made in China Brought Here.

On exhibition at the ABMAC office are two small bottles of penicillin manufactured at China's first pilot penicillin plant in the compound of the Temple of Heaven at Peiping.

The bi-lingual label on the bottles reveals that it was manufactured under the auspices of the National Vaccine and Serum Institute, whose Director, Dr. F. F. Tang brought the samples of penicillin to ABMAC when he arrived here recently.

While in this country, Dr. Tang had the product tested in an American laboratory and found that it met American standards.

Dr. Tang reported that the plant is producing 1,000 vials of 10,000 units of penicillin daily. It is being distributed at cost to hospitals in Shanghai, Peiping and Canton. Equipment for the plant was designed and purchased in the United States and sent to Peiping by ABMAC.

With sadness, ABMAC announces the sudden death of B. S. Fong in San Francisco on October 10th. Mr. Fong was long one of the Bureau's most enthusiastic workers and won much support for the Bureau among the members of San Francisco's Chinese Community.

Dr. Leland Rex Robinson, Chairman of the Board of Directors, in a message of condolence to Mrs. Fong, said: "In his passing, China has lost one of her great sons and our Bureau has lost one of its dearest colleagues and co-workers. Although we mourn his loss, we shall rededicate ourselves to complete the work in which he had such a deep interest and to which he devoted so much of his life."

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